

(3) Where the drawer is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment.

(4) Where the drawer has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will honor the instrument.

(5) Where the drawer has countermanded payment.

SEC. 115. Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to an indorser in either of the following cases: When notice of dishonor is not required to be given indorser.

(1) Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract and the indorser was aware of the fact at the time he indorsed the instrument.

(2) Where the indorser is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment.

(3) Where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation.

SEC. 116. Where due notice of dishonor by non-acceptance has been given, notice of a subsequent dishonor by non-payment is not necessary unless in the meantime the instrument has been accepted. When notice of dishonor by non-payment is not necessary.

SEC. 117. An omission to give notice of dishonor by non-acceptance does not prejudice the rights of a holder in due course subsequent to the omission. Omission to give notice of dishonor by non-acceptance.

SEC. 118. Where any negotiable instrument has been dishonored it may be protested for non-acceptance or non-payment as the case may be, but protest is not required except in the case of foreign bills of exchange. Instruments dishonored, how protested.

ARTICLE VIII.—DISCHARGE OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

SEC. 119. A negotiable instrument is discharged:

(1) By payment in due course by or on behalf of the principal debtor. How negotiable instruments are discharged.

(2) By payment in due course by the party accommodated, where the instrument is made or accepted for accommodation.

(3) By the intentional cancellation thereof by the holder.

(4) By any other act which will discharge a simple contract for the payment of money.

(5) When the principal debtor becomes the holder of the instrument at or after maturity in his own right.

SEC. 120. A person secondarily liable on the instrument is discharged: Persons secondarily liable, how discharged.

(1) By any act which discharges the instrument.

(2) By the intentional cancellation of his signature by the holder.

(3) By the discharge of a prior party.

(4) By a valid tender of payment made by a prior party.

(5) By a release of the principal debtor, unless the holder's